

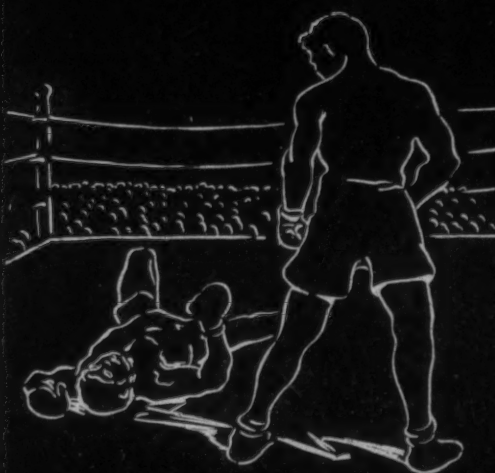
# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

JUNE 28, 1934

No. 18

## A New Champion



An "Old Man"  
in the Ring  
Thinks He is Still Good  
He Feels Good  
He Looks Good  
But He  
Can't Deliver  
Because  
There is a New Man  
Just a Little Better

Those Old Model Looms in Your Weave Room Still Look Good to You—  
They are Good in every way except that They CAN'T DELIVER because  
there is a NEW LOOM JUST A LITTLE BETTER

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Special Weaves—But they all have X Model Features—Are built on  
X Model Fundamentals—Every Loom Older than the X is an Old Time  
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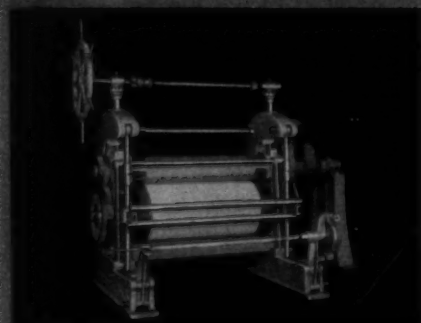
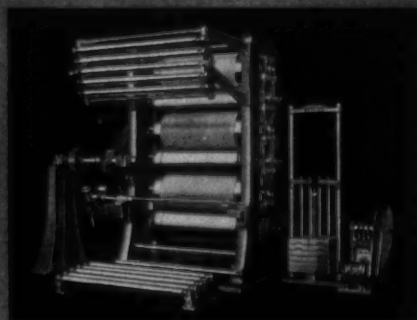
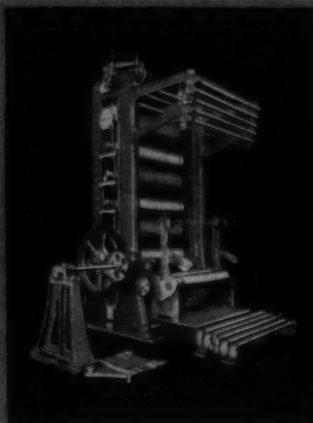
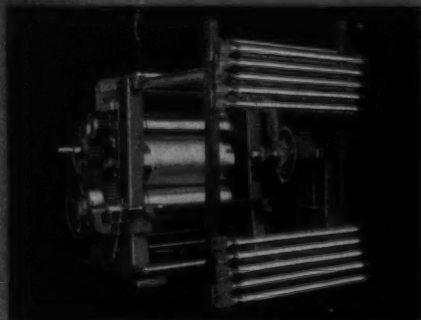


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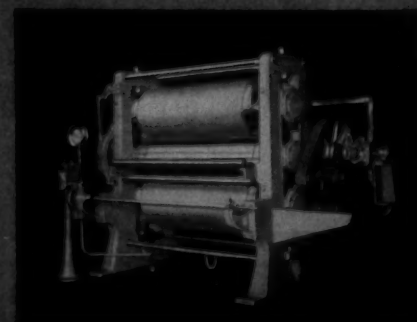
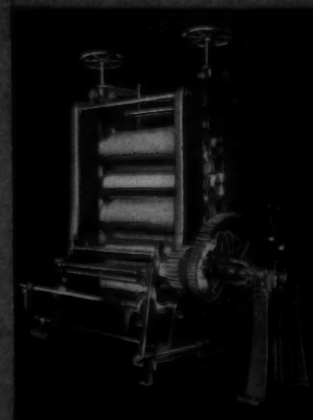
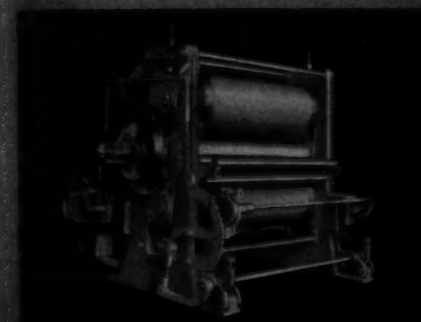
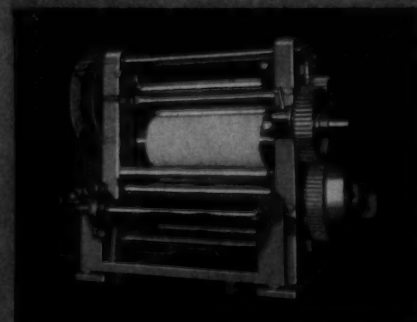
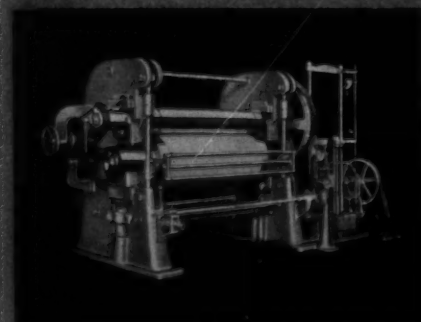
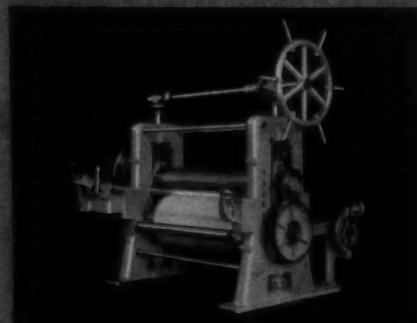
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 46—No. 18

JUNE 28, 1934

## Cotton Textile Merchants Oppose Change in Cotton Garment Code

**I**N opposition to any changes in the code for the Cotton Garment Code, the Cotton Textile Merchants Association of New York filed the following letter of protest at a hearing in Washington last week:

"The members of this Association are responsible for the merchandising and distribution of the cotton mills operating in excess of eighteen million spindles, employing several hundred thousand people. Because the members of this Association sell in excess of 90 per cent of all cotton fabrics used by manufacturers of work, play and sport garments, this Association is vitally interested that no ruling of the NRA will unduly obstruct the distribution and consumption of cotton fabrics.

"At the suggestion of the Cotton Garment Code Authority, a committee has been selected to represent this Association at the hearing in Washington on Monday, June 18, 1934, with instructions to endeavor to assist in every way possible the National Recovery Administration in arriving at a proper decision of the question of whether or not the Cotton Garment Code shall be amended so as to bring under the codes for the dress manufacturing industry, and for the men's clothing industry, the manufacturing of certain types of garments that are now being produced under the Cotton Garment Code.

"While we know from experience that the yardage cut by concerns operating under the dress and the clothing code authorities is negligible by comparison with the enormous yardage used by the type of cutters operating under the Cotton Garment Code Authority, nevertheless we are anxious to submit evidence of the actual yardages consumed by both types of manufacturers. With that in mind, the secretary of this Association requested from the Clothing Code Authority a list of manufacturers operating under that authority, explaining that we desired this in order to make an actual survey of the distribution of cotton goods handled through the members of our Association. The secretary of the Clothing Code Authority advised us that they did not feel privileged to furnish this information.

"Being unable to secure this list of manufacturers operating under the Clothing Code Authority, we are prevented from presenting to you at this time all the exact facts with regard to distribution of cotton fabrics. However, if in the near future you will secure for us from the Clothing Code Authority the names and addresses of the concerns operating under their authority, we shall be very happy to make a survey that will show exactly the yardage of cotton goods which we distributed to those cutters, in comparison with that which is used by cutters operating under the Cotton Garment Code.

"Being unable to give you the picture on a basis of the survey we proposed to make, we have to call your attention to only such facts as we are able to present at this time.

"In the *Congressional Record* of June 9, 1934, Mrs. Virginia Ellis Jenckes, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Indiana, placed in the Record a statement that there are 726 pants factories in the United States, of which 53 are located in the State of New York. We understand that those firms affiliated with the National Boys' Pants Manufacturers' Association are cutters mainly located in New York, and make up the great bulk of the 53 plants referred to by Mrs. Jenckes.

"These members of the N. B. P. M. A. operate under the Clothing Code Authority, and in order to determine what part of the yardage sold by our members to the entire clothing industry and that which went to the firms affiliated with the N. B. P. M. A., we made a survey in connection with the following groups of fabrics: Cotton-ades, khakis, coverts, black and white moleskins and other printed twills, hickory and express stripes, pin stripes and checks, whipcords, cotton French backs, corduroys.

"For the calendar year of 1931, the findings were as follows:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Total yardage sold to the work-clothing industry .....                                  | 113,621,078 |
| Yardage sold to firms in the N. B. P. M. A. group .....                                 | 1,778,393   |
| "For the fiscal year September 1, 1932, to August 31, 1933, the figures are as follows: |             |
| Total yardage sold to the work-clothing industry .....                                  | 151,514,103 |
| Yardage sold to firms in the N. B. P. M. A. group .....                                 | 3,687,284   |

"The above figures would indicate that approximately 97 per cent of the yardage distributed by our members, of the fabrics listed, goes to manufacturers making garments for work, play and sport, although perhaps the bulk of their production is devoted strictly to work-clothing.

"According to the chart 'Ten Years of Cotton Textiles,' it has been estimated that slightly less than 8,000,000,000 square yards of cotton fabrics were produced in 1933 by the mills of this country.

"According to the surveys made some time ago by the Cotton-Textile Institute and by the Harvard Bureau, approximately 15 per cent of the industry's production was

distributed directly to garment cutters. Adding to this that portion of the industry's product which goes to garment cutters through the converters, it is estimated that in excess of 30 per cent of the entire industry's production is used by the garment cutters of this country. In other words, a study of such figures as are available indicates that in the neighborhood of 2,500,000,000 yards annually, which will probably require the use of well over 1,500,000 bales of cotton, find an outlet through the garment industry of this country.

"Therefore, it is important to realize that the manufacturer of cotton garments furnishes the largest single outlet for cotton cloth and, indirectly, for cotton as well. From this it should be evident that cotton goods are something which affect all of us, and especially the great mass. Because cotton is the poor man's fibre, it is a necessity for that large proportion of our population having limited income. The price at which the consumer can buy our product, either in the piece or in a made-up garment, is of vital importance.

"If you will again refer to the chart you will find that unless undue outside influences have been great enough to change the trend, the tendency is that whenever we have low prices, the consumption of cotton goods is increased. Note, for instance, that the average price of spot cotton for the 1923-1924 season was 31.11c per pound, and the production of cotton goods was 6,662,808,000 yards, whereas in 1927, when the average crop year was 15.15c per pound, the production of cotton goods jumped up to 8,980,415,000 yards, about 35 per cent. What is of still greater importance, the per capita consumption per square yard increased from 56.22 yards in 1924 to 71.73 yards in 1927, or an increase of about 28 per cent.

"We know from actual experience that in merchandising our product that a difference of 1c or 2c a yard will greatly affect distribution of the volume of any given fabric. For instance, just about a year ago, before the cotton goods industry went under the NRA Code No. 1, we were finding a demand for a certain fabric that weighed 3.20 yards per pound. The price at which we were selling it enabled garment manufacturers to use that fabric and turn it into a garment that could be sold at a popular price. After the NRA code went into effect, the substantial increase in wages and operating costs, as well as the institution of a processing tax on raw cotton, necessitated a very much higher price for that fabric. The demand for it fell off to such an extent that whereas a year ago it was an important item with many of us, it has been replaced by much lighter weight and greatly inferior fabrics. Manufacturers have had to purchase substitute cloths in an endeavor to provide the consumer with a garment which he still could afford to buy. The result is that instead of the consumer getting a 3.20 high count fabric, well put together, he is now buying cloth which weighs close to 5.00 yards per pound.

"Most mills making fabrics which are distributed directly and indirectly to the garment cutters are finding it difficult to give regular employment, and we believe it would be unwise for the NRA officials to look with favor upon any change that would have the effect of disrupting the normal competitive relationship between cotton garment manufacturers as distinguished from other clothing manufacturers.

"In this connection it might be well to point out right here that the fabrics made from wool, rayon and silk, which constitute the bulk of the materials being used by the manufacturer operating under the Dress Manufacturing Code and the Clothing Code, are all made from raw materials which are not subject to any processing tax.

"On the other hand, the processing tax on our raw material, exceeds \$100,000,000 a year. Any further increase in the cost of fashioning cotton goods into garments would in a sense be simply an additional tax on cotton goods in the absence of a compensatory tax being levied on wool, rayon and silk.

"Middling cotton has sold this season at an average of 10.81c per pound. To this we must add the processing tax of 4c per pound, and therefore the cost of cotton to the mills up to date this season has averaged 14.81c per pound against 7.37c for last season. This and the added cost as a result of working under the NRA have forced a substantial increase in the price of cotton goods.

"Demand has again grown less and less, and while no figures are available at the moment, there is no question in our mind that the per capita consumption during 1934 thus far is substantially under the 61.16 yards reported on Exhibit 'A' for the year 1933. The demand for cotton goods has slackened off sharply since the early part of April, with the result that our industry is now operating at only 75 per cent capacity.

"Any additional costs loaded upon the cotton garment manufacturers at this time will surely cause a proportionate decrease in demand. This will necessitate greater curtailment on the part of the mills and result in less employment, and the lessened consumption of cotton will directly affect the cotton farmer.

"We are sincerely of the opinion that to make any change in the existing order of things will prove unwise. To make a change at this time might very well defeat the very purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act. When President Roosevelt signed that Act a year ago, he said:

"The law I have just signed was passed to put people back to work, to let them buy more of the products of farms and factories, and to start our business at a living rate again."

"Certainly looking at this matter from a practical standpoint, we are faced with the fact that the available statistics clearly indicate that the vast bulk of cotton goods made into work, play and sport clothing is consumed by those garment cutters operating under the Cotton Garment Industry Code, and we are of the opinion that no change should be considered at this time.

### Seeks Tax Ruling

Spartanburg, S. C.—A ruling is sought on the taxing of real estate belonging to a textile plant, the case being that of the Crescent Manufacturing Company of Spartanburg. Officials of the plant appeared before the Spartanburg County Board of Assessors and appealed for a reduction in the tax assessment of its real estate. The issue arises whether a local board or the State Tax Commission has final jurisdiction in deciding the amount in assessing such property.

### Granted Exemption On Wages

The Central Spinning and Weaving Company, of Fayetteville, N. C., which employs 300 negro workers, has been granted a 60-day exemption from the minimum wage provision of the silk manufacturing code by the Silk Textile Cide Authority, covering the period from June 1st to August 1st.

The Southern concern has been granted permission to pay a minimum of \$10 a week instead of \$12, pending adjustment of its working practices. It was claimed that the company would be forced to close down if the exemption were not granted.



## Report Covers Cloth Inventory Control

The Harvard Business School has issued a research study entitled "Managing Cloth Inventories in the Cotton Textile Industry," presenting a critical examination of the inventory policies and methods of control among grey goods mills and producers and converters of finished cloth, by Dr. John J. Madigan, formerly of the research staff of the school.

At least twice since recovery began last year, according to Dr. Madigan, the existence of unusually large inventories relative to sales prospects has caused periods of hesitation and stagnation of activity. He urges the industry to meet these periods of declining sales promptly; instead of increasing inventories he urges a more prompt curtailment of production, or in some cases a reduction in prices to stimulate additional demand.

The purpose of inventory and production control, he states, is to bring about an adjustment of production to sales. How the accumulation of a large stock of grey cloth relative to deliveries in the market depresses manufacturing margins is illustrated graphically for the period 1926-1933. He shows that normally the accumulation of inventories in such a situation ultimately causes a more severe decline in prices than is anticipated by those mills which run for stock. On account of the nonintegrated organization of the industry, Dr. Madigan advises staple grey cloth mills to operate normally only on orders. The inventory policies and methods of inventory control used by mills manufacturing staple fabrics, semistaple cloths, and fancy specialties are described and illustrated by specific examples.

Four chapters of the study are devoted to the inventory problems of finished and converted fabrics. One shows how to estimate deliveries which are the basis for establishing inventory limits and production schedules. Two chapters discuss the desirable size of inventory and consider how it is influenced by production and distribution policies. The application of the principles of control is included in a chapter which develops such details as (1) item control and analysis of slow-moving stock and (2) the over-all control of total inventory. A final section considers organization for inventory control.

Dr. Madigan's study is complementary to a report on "Merchandising of Cotton Textiles" prepared by Professors M. T. Copeland and E. P. Learned for the Textile Foundation last year. Dr. Copeland, in commenting on Dr. Madigan's study, said:

"Risks are inevitable in business as long as there is any possibility of changes in conditions, and one of the points at which certain risks focus is in the inventory. Fluctuations in the size of inventories, for example, cause variations in carrying charges; difference in the level of commodity prices involve risks of inventory losses. Changes in the character of demand, particularly where style enters, also affect inventory values.

"It is only human for business men to seek stability in the hope of attaining security and freedom from mental effort and worry. Stability is, however, unattainable so long as change occurs, and change will continue so long as new inventions are brought out and consumers exercise any choice in what they buy. Hence, uncertainty and risk still are factors to be reckoned with in business management.

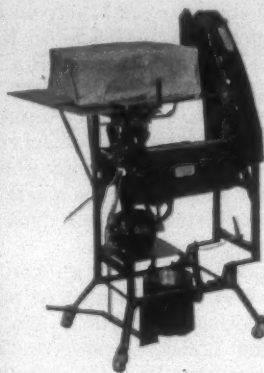
"The improvement which has recently taken place in conditions in the cotton textile industry, therefore, cannot

(Continued on Page 18)

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# Kier Boiling\*

By John Bothamley

Arkansas Company, Inc.

I N COMPLYING with the request of your chairman, Mr. George P. Feindel, I am to speak to you briefly on the Preparation of Cotton Piece Goods Prior to Kier Boiling, and at the same time to speak on Kier Boiling Preparatory to Chlorine Bleaching. Therefore, don't let anything that I may say become confused with the preparation for peroxide bleaching of colored striped fabrics, because we have in mind the production of solid whites only, and this covers whites for bleached piece goods as well as whites that have to be subsequently piece dyed or printed.

Let me begin by saying to those of you who can oxidize your goods with one hundred and fifty titration or one-half of one degree twaddle chlorine in one hour, that I have no message, because your bleach is perfect. To those of you, however, who are using strong chlorine, say one degree twaddle and up, to get good oxidation I think you may be interested in what I have to say because it is very evident your goods are not bottomed, in other words, the prepare and boil has not liberated all the oils and waxes the fiber originally contained. In addition to the oils and waxes we must also eradicate the starch that surrounds the warp.

On plain white work, the bleacher by increasing his chlorine strength can oxidize goods that have been imperfectly boiled, but that does not alter the fact that the goods are not bottomed and will turn yellow on storage, for which the softener is frequently blamed. In bleaching for printing and dyeing, it is vitally necessary to extract all the foreign matter from the fiber so that the goods may be thoroughly absorbent and will dye or print readily as the occasion calls for.

In order to accomplish this result we must find some method of improving the circulation of the liquor in the kier and of getting the caustic liquor through the goods faster. The starch that surrounds the fiber collected in the slasher box in sizing of the warp is probably the biggest foe to good circulation. As we all know, the chemical action of caustic on starch will produce a gum. I don't contend there is enough starch to do this, but nevertheless I do contend there is enough starch to produce the first step in this direction, consequently the liquor becomes heavy and syrupy and at the same time sluggish, so that it becomes impossible to get the liquor through the goods as fast as a less viscous solution minus the starch. The stagnation of this heavy liquor causes channeling when getting towards the bottom of the kier and this causes seedy goods.

In preparing the goods for the boil some bleachers steep over night in warm water, other sour the goods before going into the kier, while again some use a malting process; all designed to combat the evil spoken of. It is not my purpose here to discuss the relative merits of these methods. Let it suffice to say there can be no real bottoming of goods unless the starch is thoroughly eliminated. Assuming this has been done, there is no reason pressure with a kier charge of three per cent caustic soda and about two per cent of a good kier assistant should not give a satisfactory boil that will afterwards oxidize

with a chlorine titration of one hundred and fifty, or one-half of one degree twaddle, in forty-five minutes to one hour depending on the weight of the goods.

In speaking about boiling I cannot agree with the general practice of boiling all fabrics regardless of construction at the same pressure. A good deal depends also upon what type of kier is used. A kier equipped with the pump and heater system does not require as much steam pressure as the old injector kier where the condensed steam is all the time reducing the strength of the caustic liquor.

I must of necessity touch on circulation. Some bleacheries, I find, are now using a triple flow circulating device which means that the liquor is coming in through a perforated pipe from the bottom up through the grid bar in the center of the kier as well as around the sides. I am very much in favor of any arrangement that will increase the activity of the caustic liquor at a point where frequently inactivity begins. This is usually about four feet from the bottom on down. We all know that in all bleaching and dyeing processes, there are in reality only two methods—one being that of passing goods through liquor and the other being that of passing the liquor through goods. Consequently activity is what we are striving for in circulation.

After boiling I would like to say something about the cooling process. It is common practice after the pressure is about gone to open the cold water valve on top of kier and run about four or five thousand gallons of water through the goods. I am opposed to this method for the simple reason that you are making your goods act as a filter, for five thousand gallons of water which sometimes contains impurities that are always deposited on top of the goods. Why not run your water through the mixing kettle under the brid bars and cool from the bottom up? After cooling, the kier will be subsequently drained and when draining you will find that any insolubles, impurities or precipitates will pass freely from the goods at the bottom of the kier. By following this method kier stains will be eliminated and the goods will be decidedly cleaner on the top. Another thing I would like to call your attention to is that this method is less liable to produce tender goods. Tender goods, I believe, are frequently caused by the man in charge of cooling the kiers forcing cold water on the top before the pressure has all gone. This in my opinion is a sure way to tender goods.

There is another point of cooling the kier from the bottom that I would like to touch upon, and this would be interesting especially to the bleacher preparing goods for dyeing and printing. Often in the slasher room they use all kinds of waxes and insoluble substances to smooth the warp so that it will pass through the loom harness without chafing. All of these waxes emulsify and when cooled from the top they settle back into goods, whereas if cooled from the bottom these waxes are forced over the top of the kier through the manhole while in emulsion.

In conclusion let me say that goods treated along these lines will oxidize at the low titration previously mentioned, showing they are thoroughly bottomed and will not

\*Paper presented at meeting, Piedmont Section, American Association Textile Chemists and Colorists.

(Continued on Page 18)



## Harriman Hosiery Mills Denounce Johnson

Harriman Hosiery Mills, Harriman, Tenn., have closed its plant, leaving 653 employees without work. The company lost its Blue Eagle in April.

At the same time, T. Asbury Wright, Jr., attorney for the mills, released a letter written to Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, which charged that "we are convinced that through boycotting and every other means at your disposal you have set up to wreck this concern."

"We would like to know," Wright further wrote Johnson, "if the Blue Eagle is the property of the law abiding citizen of the United States, or is it a plaything to be held over the heads of honorable and decent employers as a cudgel to browbeat and bulldoze them into surrendering their constitutional rights for the benefit of outside agitators whose only purpose is to exploit labor for their own personal gain."

The Blue Eagle was taken from the mills on recommendation of the National Labor Board, which charged mill officials with refusing to bargain collectively with its employees. The controversy started last October when about 300 employees went on a strike, claiming the mill refused to reinstate 23 workers for joining the United Textile Workers Union. The case was heard by the National Labor Board last January.

"Your action," Wright wrote Johnson, "was based upon the recommendation of the National Labor Board which was dominated and controlled by the American Federation of Labor. \* \* \* The only conjecture of guilt that this prejudiced board could assume was that the company 'entered negotiations in bad faith with the definite intention not to make any agreement with the representation of its employees.'"

"In our opinion the National Labor board is not qualified to judge 'bad faith.' Their general counsel in a meeting with mill officials suggested that trickery be utilized to deceive the strikers in settling the strike. This scheme was also suggested by the director of compliance.

"We were advised by those two gentlemen to make the strikers believe we were going to take them back and then take a few, and that this sort of cheap trickery would satisfy those two branches of the 'New Deal.'"

"You well know," the letter said, "that by an administrative action you are doing the company irreparable damage for which it has no recourse. If the company is a law violator the courts are open to you to prove our guilt and have just penalties inflicted."

When the Eagle was withdrawn from the mills, 69 Harriman merchants pulled down their emblems until the factory was restored to the good graces of the NRA. Some of these have been restored.

"We are opposed to the mill closing down," J. D. D'Armond, the town's 72-year-old mayor, said. "Some of the people here are opposed to the NRA; others are not."

He said he "supposed the government will have to put the 653 workers who lost their jobs on relief."

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# Workers Offer Reward For Strike Terrorists

**M**ORE than 500 employees of the 600 employed at the Thomas Works of Republic Steel Company, of Birmingham, Ala., are using paid advertisements in the newspapers to offer rewards for those responsible for violence, intimidation and bombing during a strike at the plant. The advertisement also sets forth the position of the workers in respect to the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, pointing out that they have found their own plan of employee representation satisfactory. This group, sensing the fact that the union wants a form of collective bargaining that means a cash income for the union treasury, makes their position plain in the advertisement that should do well to attract the attention of employees everywhere. The advertisement says:

## Employees of Thomas Works of Republic Steel Corporation Present the Following Resolutions

*For the information of the public, employees of the Thomas Works of the Republic Steel Corporation present, as a paid advertisement, resolutions which they adopted June 11, 1934.*

"Be it resolved, that we, the employees of the Thomas Works of the Republic Steel Corporation, having been the victims of violence, intimidations and bombing violence; do hereby offer a cash reward of \$300 for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the persons guilty of bombing our houses and terrorizing our families. Some of our fellow workmen have been beaten, harassed, cursed, intimidated and even murdered; taken from street cars by force and beaten and injured.

"Ten (10) of our homes have been dynamited, including homes of our foremen. Such acts of violence are capital offenses in the State of Alabama. The Governor has generously offered a reward of \$100 for information leading to the conviction of persons guilty of bombing in each of these cases, and we, the employees, pray and implore the law enforcement officials to do all in their power to see that the law is carried out and persons guilty of such outrage are convicted and punished. Be it further resolved, that we, the employees of the Thomas Works, hereby pledge ourselves to co-operate with the department of law enforcement and will lend every aid that is possible in convicting the guilty persons.

"Further, be it resolved, that in justice to us and our families, that we explain our position to the public through the press. We feel that the company has and will continue to be fair to us. The company stuck to many of us through the adversities of the depression. They furnished us houses to live in, water and lights, free land to garden in and furnished us as much and more work than that of other companies during the period of depression when sales of its products warranted no operations. The company stuck to us and we intend to be fair and stick to the company and we will use the Alabama law to its fullest extent and privileges for the protection of our families, our homes and ourselves.

"There are approximately 600 workers at the Thomas

Works and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Local No. 137, wants an income of \$600 per month from this group, or \$7,200 per year. That is why this union is interested in us, and wants the company to recognize them, so such an income will be assured to them in the future.

"Much of the controversy has been over the so-called 'collective bargaining' and we wish to state here, to the public, that we have had collective bargaining in the terms and spirit of such. Over 75 per cent of our requests have been granted by the company satisfactory to the employees, and which is 25 per cent better than half, which is collective bargaining. The Smelters' Union does not agree with this. They want to force every workman to pay them one dollar per month for the privilege of working. This we refuse to do, and believe we have a constitutional right to refuse. Further, we resolve, to heartily endorse the company's position that it will not recognize the union as such, and beg of the company not to turn its plants over to the agitators of the Smelters' Union.

"Why has the Smelters' Union concentrated on the Thomas Works of the Republic Steel Corporation? Because, the employees plan of representation is working satisfactory to the workmen. It is the best form for collective bargaining for us, and we, the workmen, know it. The Smelters' Unions are opposed to this form of collective bargaining because the agitators get no income in cash from this form of collective bargaining, nor does it cost us anything. The Smelters' Union, naturally, opposes any form of bargaining from which they receive no cash income.

"Further, be it resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to all of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of this district. Further, that copies be given the press, the Governor of the State of Alabama, and to other officials of our government, including the Department of Labor, Department of Justice, and to the President of the United States.

"Further, be it resolved, that as long as the company sees fit, in its business judgment to run its plants, and continues its present fair treatment of its employees, we intend to keep on working there, and to stick to our jobs, because we have always found the company to be fair and we are willing to trust our future to the form of collective bargaining we now enjoy.

"(This the eleventh day of June, 1934. Endorsed by signature of over 500 employees of the Thomas Works of Republic Steel Corporation.)

## New Mill Chartered

Raleigh, N. C.—Bolge & Watkins, Inc., of Greensboro, has filed a certificate of incorporation to manufacture and deal in hosiery and other goods made from wool, cotton, hemp, flax, silk or other material. The concern was incorporated by George Bogle and Allen H. Watkins, of Greensboro, and Owen Reese, of High Point, and has an authorized capital stock of \$125,000.



## Richmond Hosiery Case May Go to U. S. Supreme Court

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The case of the Richmond Hosiery Mills of Rossville, Ga., charged with violation of the NRA, will likely be taken before the U. S. Supreme Court at the fall session, according to an agreement reached by attorneys for the Government and the mill.

This case, the attorneys say, will present the first direct test of the constitutionality of the Recovery Act in the regulation of strictly local manufacturing management.

An appeal has been made from a ruling which denied an injunction sought by the Richmond Hosiery Mills to prevent the case from going to the grand jury. Efforts will be made to expedite this hearing before the Circuit Court of Appeals in order that, if necessary, the case will be ready for presentation before the Supreme Court.

It was pointed out that the injunction sought by the Richmond Hosiery Mills against the United States attorney in Atlanta presents an ideal case to test the constitutionality of this Act, as the Richmond Hosiery Mills admitted the operation of its plant contrary to the provisions of the code limiting its productive operations, but contended that the United States lacked the authority to prescribe regulations governing manufacturing operations, and also contended that the National Industrial Recovery Act is unconstitutional.

In a recent decision by U. S. District Judge E. Martin Underwood at Atlanta, in this case where Richmond Hosiery Mills sought to enjoin the United States attorney from enforcing this law and provisions of the code against the Richmond Hosiery Mills, the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act was upheld and the regulation contained in the code limiting productive operations was held to be a valid exercise of authority by the President under the provisions of this Act.

Thereafter an indictment was returned against Richmond Hosiery Mills by a Federal grand jury and the case was set for trial on July 2nd. On June 6th an appeal was filed by Richmond Hosiery Mills from Judge Underwood's decision denying the injunction to restrain the United States attorney from prosecuting.

The stipulation made Tuesday between the Government's attorneys and the attorneys for the Richmond Hosiery Mills contemplates an effort to expedite a hearing upon this appeal by the Circuit Court of Appeals before the regular fall term of that court in order that the case may be ready for presentation to the Supreme Court of the United States at its fall session.

The Richmond Hosiery Mills is not operating in conflict with any of the provisions of the Recovery Act and the hosiery code, and it is expected that this method of

operation will continue pending the outcome of this case and it is understood that the cases assigned for trial will be taken from the calendar for reassignment, and this reassignment will probably not be made until the Appellate Courts have had an opportunity to review the decision of Judge Underwood in the injunction case.

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## PERSONAL NEWS

T. E. Stone has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving No. 1 at the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

J. B. Gordon has recently been appointed Southern representative for Munds & Winslow, New York, and will have headquarters in Atlanta.

John W. Lasell, of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., will be a candidate for re-election to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Kenneth C. Loughlin, Charlotte, has a patent which is described as a method of removing color from a dyed textile material containing yarns of organic derivatives of cellulose which comprises treating the textile material with a reducing agent comprising a sulfoxylate and then treating the material with an oxidizing agent comprising a hypochlorite.

### Print Cloth Committee

A Print Cloth sub-committee of the Code Authority has been appointed to consist of the following:

W. D. Anderson, Macon, Ga.; Willard Baldwin, New York City; B. H. Borden, New York City; Alfred E. Colby, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Cole, Rockingham, N. C.; Elroy Curtis, New York City; F. C. Dumaine, Jr., Boston, Mass.; R. H. I. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; J. P. Gossett, Greenville, S. C.; E. M. Johnston, Greenville, S. C.; A. F. McKissick, Easley, S. C.; T. M. Marchant, Greenville, S. C.; G. H. Milliken, New York City; W. S. Montgomery, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. K. Morrison, Shannon, Ga.; M. P. Orr, Anderson, S. C.; James Sinclair, Fall River, Mass.; Elliott Springs, Lancaster, S. C.; Robert Stevens, New York City.

### Tech Textile Class Is Fully Employed

Every 1934 graduate of the A. French Textile School at Georgia Tech has already secured employment, according to Prof. C. A. Jones, director of the department.

Professor Jones said that the demand for textile graduates has been greater during the past two years than in several preceding years because of increased activity in the textile field which began shortly after President Roosevelt took office.

"There were thirteen textile graduates last year and nine this year," said Professor Jones, "and the members of both classes were working within a month from the day they received their diploma. More than half of the graduates of the past two years are working in Georgia mills. However, a number of manufacturers are asking for men to take jobs in Latin-America, but we have never been able to fill their requests."

### Smith Will Recorded

Greenville, S. C.—Mrs. Belle P. Smith, Augustus W. Smith, Jr., and Lewis Wardlaw Perrin are appointed executrix and executors of the will of the late Augustus W. Smith, textile executive, which has been recorded here.

The will directed that the widow, Mrs. Belle P. Smith, shall retain possession and use of all portraits, paintings, furniture, furnishings, silverware, chinaware and house-

hold equipment in the home, as well as other articles and personal property used therein, and that at her death, all of these articles shall be divided by the children among themselves in any way they may choose.

All property, real and personal, was bequeathed as follows: One-third to widow, Mrs. Belle P. Smith, in lieu of dower, and two-thirds thereof to children, Mrs. Floride Smith McBee, Dr. Mary Noble Smith, Aug. W. Smith, Jr., and Lewis Perrin Smith, share and share alike.

The will also directed that a sufficient sum be set aside and used by the executors for the completion of the education at The Citadel of the late Mr. Smith's grandson, Luther M. McBee.

### Orr Mill Employees Use Picker Sticks

Anderson, S. C., June 20.—Approximately 150 operatives of the night shift of the Orr Mill armed with picker sticks this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock clashed with from 75 to 100 union members from Piedmont, Belton and Walhalla, headed by Roy Adams, head of the union. The union men were dispersed and several were injured in the clash.

Adams was taken to a local hospital where he was treated for a wound on the head inflicted by one of the workers with a picker stick. Several others, including some of the members of the night shift, were treated for minor hurts, but none was seriously injured.

Sheriff W. A. Clamp and members of his force were on the scene this afternoon when the operatives took the situation into their own hands and proceeded to disperse the union workers who had attempted to bring about a strike at the mill since yesterday.

### Hosiery Manufacturers Meeting

The Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association will hold its first annual convention at Blowing Rock, N. C., July 5th and 6th. John R. Lebanon, a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and now president of the Southern States Industrial Council, will be the principal speaker.

The convention will consider plans for controlling production, changes in minimum wage levels and other matters, according to T. A. Durham, secretary.

### Fade-Ometer and Launder-Ometer At A Century of Progress

Upon invitation of the Ford Motor Company and Sears, Roebuck & Co., Fade-Ometers will be in actual operation in the beautiful World's Fair buildings erected by these two companies at a Century of Progress in Chicago this summer. The Fade-Ometer is the device that foretells color fastness and thus guides production.

Ford requires Fade-Ometer tests of all upholstery used in the Standard and DeLuxe V-8 1934 model cars—as insurance against fading.

Sears, Roebuck uses the Fade-Ometer to place specific guarantees on the merchandise sold by the organization to the public.

The Launder-Ometer, for predetermining effects of commercial and domestic washing, such as fading, staining, shrinking, mechanical action, will also be in operation in the Sears Building.

The Fade-Ometer and Launder-Ometer are made by Atlas Electric Devices Company, Chicago.



## Pacific Mills Plan Changes in Capital

A special meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mills has been called for August 7th to vote on a proposal to readjust the capital stock of the company and amend its by-laws and charter. In a letter to share owners, A. E. Colby, president, states that directors are of the opinion that business improvement and earnings of the company last year and so far this year justify payment of a dividend of 50c per share. However, the company's stated capital, due losses that occurred during the depression, was impaired as of December 31, 1933, by approximately \$2,500,000, and directors believe it advisable to correct this impairment before declaring a dividend. It also seems advisable, he says, at the same time to create a substantial surplus and reserve.

Directors, therefore, recommend that stockholders approve a reduction in par value of the present \$100 capital stock to \$50 a share and a change in the stock to no par value. If this change is made directors plan to set up on the books of the company a general reserve of \$12,000,000.

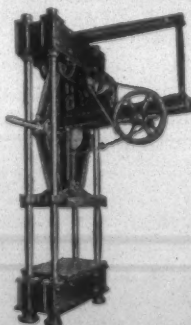
The result of the proposed changes would be that stockholders would retain the same number of shares, but the present impairment of capital would be corrected, the stated capital would be reduced from \$40,000,000 to \$20,000,000, the surplus of the company would be \$5,277,461, subject to adjustment for earnings since December 31, 1933, a general reserve of \$12,000,000 would be provided, and the stock would consist of no par value shares. These changes will not in any way affect any stockholder's share or interest in the assets and earnings of the company.

## Process Tax Liens Filed Against Goldberg

Gastonia, N. C.—Additional tax liens totalling \$20,815.52 against units of the Goldberg chain of mills were filed with Register of Deeds W. Y. Warren here by Charles H. Robertson, Federal revenue collector for North Carolina. Filing of these liens brings the total of processing taxes due the Federal Government by the Goldberg mills to something over \$100,000.

Corporations against which these liens were filed are the American Combed Yarn Mills, American Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Piedmont Mill and Gastonia Thread Yarn Mill.

According to the records in Mr. Warren's office not a single lien for either processing tax or income tax filed in Gaston County against the Goldberg interests has been paid, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The Goldbergs are the operators of the Clara Mill where an alleged lockout has been in effect since June 4th.



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Manager

## A Letter of Twenty Years Ago

(Letter written twenty years ago by Chairman Gary, of U. S. Steel Corporation, to subsidiary companies telling why he would not deal with labor unions.)

Not long since I respectfully declined to meet for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to labor at our various plants a number of gentlemen representing certain labor unions. They claim this furnishes cause for complaint and have stated that they intend, if possible, to prevent a continuation of operations at our mills and factories.

I deem it proper to repeat in a letter what has heretofore been said to you verbally. I entertain no feeling of animosity toward the gentlemen personally and would not hesitate to meet them as individuals, but I did not and do not consider it proper to confer with them under the circumstances.

The declination was made for two reasons: First, because I did not believe the gentlemen were authorized to speak for large numbers of our employees, whose interests and wishes are of prime importance; secondly, because a conference with these men would have been treated by them as a recognition of the "closed shop" method of employment. We do not combat labor unions as such. We do not negotiate with labor unions because it would indicate the closing of our shops against non-union labor; and large numbers of our workmen are not members of unions and do not care to be.

The principle of the "open shop" is vital to the greatest industrial progress and prosperity. It is of equal benefit to employer and employee. It means that every man may engage in any line of employment that he selects and under such terms as he and the employer may agree upon; that he may arrange for the kind and character of work which he believes will bring to him the largest compensation and the most satisfactory conditions, depending upon his own merit and disposition.

The "closed shop" means that no man can obtain employment in that shop except through and on the terms and conditions imposed by the labor unions. He is compelled to join the union and to submit to the dictation of its leaders before he can enter the place of business. If he joins the union he is then restricted by its leader as to place of work, hours of work (and therefore amount of compensation), and advancement in position, regardless of merit; and sometimes, by the dictum of the union leader, called out and prevented from working for days or weeks, although he has no real grievance, and he and his family are suffering for want of the necessities of life. In short, he is subjected to the arbitrary direction of the leader, and his personal independence is gone. Personal ambition to succeed and prosper is stifled.

This country will not stand for the "closed shop." It cannot afford it. In the light of experience, we know it would signify decreased production, increased cost of living, and initiative, development and enterprise dwarfed. It would be the beginning of industrial decay, and an injustice to the workmen themselves, who prosper only when industry succeeds. The "open shop" will generally be approved by them, for this permits them to engage in any employment, whether they are or are not members of a labor union.

It is appropriate to further emphasize what has been  
(Continued on Page 18)





A drawing made at one of our plants by D. Douglass

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Office: 301 East 7th Street, Charlotte, N. C.

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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*Business Manager*

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## A New Chiseling Idea

**A** SOUTHERN cotton mill which does not bear a very enviable reputation for fair treatment of its employees recently addressed a letter to them containing the following paragraph:

We made you a proposition to become part owner of this plant, by selling you preferred stock to equal 20 per cent of your weekly earnings. When ten dollars (\$10.00) is paid in, you will receive your certificate for preferred stock. This stock will be sold to you for two years bearing 6 per cent interest on your preferred stock and if dividends are declared you will get your dividend on the common stock.

As the mill already has a large Federal judgment against it for unpaid processing taxes, the stock which they offered the employees in lieu of 20 per cent of their wages was almost, if not entirely, worthless.

In effect, the offer to the employees was to the effect that they take a 20 per cent cut in wages and thereby work for less than the minimum as provided by the Textile Code.

Had the offer been accepted the mill would have been in position to undersell its competitors and in a short time the competitors would have been forced to make lower prices and because the present wage scale could not have been continued with such prices for the output, there would have come a demand for a reduction in or abandonment of the present minimum wage.

The best feature of the Textile Code has been the establishment of the minimum wage and the inability of the mills to reduce wages in order to accept orders.

In spite of statements of union leaders, the Textile Bulletin has always stood for good wages for mill employees and our records show that, with the exception of the readjustment period

after the 1920 price boom, we have, always, strenuously opposed wage reductions.

Time and again we have opposed general movements for wage reductions and called attention to the fact that every time wages were reduced, prices of cotton goods and yarns declined in proportion and that the only net result was taking money away from employees and giving it to buyers of goods.

We have never seen the volume of orders materially increased by the lower prices which were made after reducing wages.

The establishment of the \$12 minimum wage was a good thing both for the mills and the employees and prevents the usual cycle of reducing wages in order to make lower prices on goods only to take the same steps when other mills had done the same thing.

There are other features of the Textile Code and the NRA, for which there is no real justification and for which we are not enthusiastic but we are strong for the maintenance of the minimum wage and we shall not hesitate to condemn any efforts to chisel the wage scale such as that which we have cited above.

## The Employees Revolt

**T**HERE are many signs which indicate that employees throughout the United States are becoming tired of the attempted domination of certain persons who claim to represent organized labor.

On page 8 of this issue is reprinted the statements contained in a half-page advertisement which was inserted in the Birmingham Age-Herald, and paid for, by the employees of the Republic Steel Corporation at Birmingham, Ala.

They wished to give to the citizens of Birmingham the story of the treatment they have received at the hands of those to whom they refused to pay dues.

Dynamiting the homes of innocent people and jeopardizing the lives of women and little children simply because the father decided that he would work without paying tribute to some non-worker, is as bad as anything which ever occurred in the gangster rackets in Chicago.

At Laurinburg, N. C., a few weeks ago guns blazed between those who had entered their chosen places of employment and those who refused to permit them to do so unless they would pay dues.

Last week, the night employees of the Orr Mills at Anderson, S. C., becoming tired of the tactics of a group of people, very few of whom



were employees of that mill, went forth armed with picker sticks and drove the mob away.

During the affray, the leader of the union mob, who was not an employee of the Orr Mill, had his head split open and had to be carried to a hospital.

Men have a right to join a union and as far as we know no one is being denied that right.

Other men have a right to refuse to join the union and have a right to enter their chosen places of employment.

Anglo-Saxon people are tolerant and slow to anger but the pages of history show that they resent efforts to abridge their liberty and when aroused are often very violent in their actions.

Union leaders will do well to think much before they make too great an effort to drive those cotton mill employees who have refused to join.

Union men who demand for themselves freedom of action in joining a union can not establish their right to deny to others the right to decide not to join.

There are already many signs that efforts to use force and coercion are arousing resentment and that many unfortunate clashes may occur.

## See Higher Prices

**I**N the weekly bulletin of one of the best known and most reliable of the firms furnishing a business and commodity market service we note the following:

We are inclined to expect higher prices for cotton (together with goods and yarns); in addition to these, we advise buyers to protect requirements liberally on silk, rayon, naval stores, hides and leather and paper.

Since the latter part of April we have recommended heavy purchases of cotton for the 1934-35 season. This program should be followed persistently, except that as the main advance continues, clients should naturally try to make heavy purchases when temporary reactions occur.

## Letter From An Overseer

**T**HE following letter to the editor comes from an overseer of one of the cotton mills in Alabama:

I have just read your editorial with much interest about the denial of liberty and I want to say that it is real good and right to the point. I wish every working man and woman would read it with an open mind.

I think the time has come for some real men and women to come out openly and tell the employees the facts about unions and the harm they have caused the working people, to say nothing of the suffering of little children caused by strikes that were unjust and unreasonable, just to feather their own nests.

I have been working in a mill for the past 36 years and

I never have had the desire to join any union, but have always been treated fair. I think the mill people have more to be proud of than any time in all of my 36 years in the mill. They have better homes, better schools, and better churches. They have access to community buildings and all kinds of playgrounds, and best of all, better wages than they have ever received and only 40 hours per week instead of 55 hours.

It does look like that they could be satisfied, for the mill owners have certainly done their part and more to give us real living conditions.

With best wishes to you and may you live many years to keep up the good work you have done in your editorials.

## Letter of Twenty Years Ago

**O**N page 12 of this issue we are publishing a very interesting letter which was written twenty years ago by Chairman Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

It explained to the managers of subsidiary companies the position of the U. S. Steel Corporation relative to labor unions and made certain statements of principles which are just as sound and pertinent today as in that pre-war period.

## Market Is Improving

**W**HILE the sales of cotton goods have not been quite so active this week as they were ten days ago, business continues better.

The following statement from Woodward, Baldwin & Co. tells of improved conditions:

"While the activity in gray goods for the week just closed has moderate as compared with that of the previous week, prices have held firm and, although the influence of the curtailment program may not as yet have been felt on the positive side, it has undoubtedly worked in a constructive way to improve the technical position of the market. Trading has been restricted to a certain extent by two factors: the unprofitable prices of cloth and the general abandonment of the use of the price revision clause on cloth contracts. Mills generally are very much indisposed to make forward commitments at present levels and do not care to make sales ahead without the protection afforded by the clause referred to.

"General business conditions show a marked improvement and the general index of business activity has equaled the peak of the 1933 rise; in fact, during the past six months it has become increasingly evident that business activity throughout the country has been making a remarkably stubborn struggle against the uncertainties of the future."

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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Union Bleachery is being sued in an action brought in Common Pleas Court for Greenville County by Josiah and Preston P. Johnson, who seek \$5,000 damages, charging that the defendant mill company dammed Reedy River at a point above their farm land, causing the river to flood their allegedly former fertile fields.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—James A. Abernethy, Jr., one of the bondholders of the old Wampum Mill here, has been appointed temporary receiver for Lincolnton Thread Spinners, Inc., and a hearing will be held later as to whether the receiver will be made permanent.

The creditors of the mill, numbering about fifty, presenting claims ranging from a few dollars to \$6,000 each, met here with Julius Bayer, owner of the mill, to decide what course they should pursue. Mr. Stone, of Chas. H. Stone Company, Charlotte, presided over the meeting and a committee of five creditors was appointed to consult with Mr. Bayer and with the bondholders, to determine what, if any, plan could be worked out which would insure the continued operation of the mill.

This committee of five, comprised of Mr. Stone, chairman, J. L. Putnam, Mr. Anderson, Plato Durham and Mr. Seagle, all common creditors, voted to ask the court to make the receivership permanent with James A. Abernethy, Jr., being named permanent receiver.

HICKORY, N. C.—Announcement was made here of the leasing with option to buy of the United Mills Company property at Mortimer, in Caldwell County, to Gastonia men who are identified with F. C. Todd, Inc., textile machinery and supplies.

The lease was negotiated by H. C. Stephens, of the First Security Trust Company, Hickory, acting as trustee for United Mills, and Kenneth Todd, Gastonia, who represented a group that is arranging to incorporate as operating company for the newly acquired Mortimer property. The lease is for two years with option to buy.

The United States Forest Service, which has had the mill property under temporary lease since June 30, 1933, has been notified by Mr. Stephens that the Civilian Conservation Camp, which is located at Mortimer, will have to make prompt plans to give up possession of the property. Mr. Stephens has offered the forest service a tract of land that lies above the mill property, which has been reserved by United Mills, and which it is stated would provide an ideal site for a conservation camp.

The leasing of the Mortimer mill property will mean renewed industrial activity in a plant which has been idle for the last five years. The United Mills Company is composed largely of Hickory stockholders, with the exception of interests held by the Kistler estate at Morganton. The late H. J. Holbroow of Hickory was in charge of the mill for several years, following the organization of the company and building of the plant about the year 1918.

It is understood that the new operators will make many changes in the plant and add considerable new machinery. It is expected that about 60 days will be required to get the mills into shape for production. Whereas coarse yarns and twine were manufactured there previously, the new management will manufacture hosiery yarns, it is stated.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**CHESTER, S. C.**—The Baldwin Unit of the Springs Cotton Mills is closed down this week making certain changes in the electrical system as will enable the mill to change from power furnished by the Duke Power Company to power to be furnished by the Eureka Unit of the Springs Mills. A steam power plant has recently been completed at the Eureka plant which will furnish electric power to all three of the Chester cotton mills.

**CLOVER, S. C.**—J. W. Quinn, of Clover, has been appointed receiver of the Clover Mills Company, the oldest mill in York County, and said to have been the first combed yarn mill in the South.

The stockholders of the company, the oldest textile mill in Clover, held a meeting last week to seek a way out of financial difficulties which had become pressing and serious.

The effort of the meeting was to arrange some way by which the mill may be kept going, and its many employees kept at work as much as possible, instead of having the corporation placed in receivership.

Unable to accomplish much in a stockholders' meeting, and except by conference with the creditors, a committee was appointed on ways and means to guide the corporation away from bankruptcy and toward its continuing in operation. The committee consists of two creditors and one stockholders, and it is hoped that it will be successful in devising a plan to rehabilitate the finances of the corporation and continue the mill at work.

The mill stopped ten days ago and the notice bulletined said it was until Monday of this week. It is still closed down and will remain so indefinitely—until that committee finds a way to keep it going, or reports it is impossible to do that.

### To Buy 250,000 Bales of Cotton for Relief

**Washington.**—Harry L. Hopkins, Federal emergency relief administrator, confirmed the report that a minimum of 250,000 bales of cotton will soon be purchased with relief funds.

The cotton will be used in the manufacture of mattresses, quilts, ticking and probably sheets, pillow cases and towels, the administrator said, which products will be distributed to the destitute-unemployed by State relief agencies.

Administrator Hopkins said it had not been decided whether the cotton was to be purchased from stocks now held by the Government or on the open market. He said that plans for fabricating the raw cotton into finished products had not been worked out, but that he would have an announcement of this nature shortly.

It is believed that the order for 250,000 bales of cotton is the first of a series of purchases, as the relief administration has intimated that it could use a minimum of 1 million bales to supply the demands of the needy.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, failed to have 100 million dollars earmarked in the deficiency appropriation bill for cotton purchases. He is an advocate of using Government stocks on the theory that as this old cotton is absorbed cotton prices would harden. Other influential cotton States Senators, however, contend that prices would respond more readily to Government purchases in the open market.



## Your Processing Executives —

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Few individuals in business today have more demands on their knowledge, experience, resourcefulness and patience than processing executives in textile plants, whether they be plant chemists, boss dyers, boss finishers, or boss slashers. The reason is readily understood. Textiles are not static. New developments follow, one on the heels of the other:—new fabrics, new finishes, and new chemical compounds; and the demand for quick deliveries is more insistent than ever.

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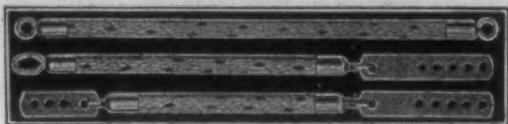


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**PAUL MOLDENHAUER**

Owner-Manager

## Report Covers Cloth Inventory Control

*(Continued from Page 5)*

be assumed to promise relief from serious inventory problems in the future. On the contrary, it is reasonable to assume that inventory risks will continue to perplex cotton mill executives. It is with the basic questions involved in these inventory risks that Dr. Madigan deals in this study."

## Kier Boiling

*(Continued from Page 6)*

give the dyer or printer any trouble. Furthermore these goods will be a permanent white no matter how long they are stored.

It is somewhat difficult, as most of you realize, for one to go into very much detail in a treatise as brief as this, especially when one finds himself in a delicate position as a commercial man when delivering a technical paper. I have purposely refrained from mentioning products, but what I have tried to do is touch briefly on process rather than product. I hope, however, I have brought out enough material to be the basis for a little discussion. After all that is what we are here for.

## A Letter of Twenty Years Ago

*(Continued from Page 12)*

said many times in regard to our employees. Everyone, without exception, must be treated by all others justly and according to merit. In accordance with our established custom, one of our workmen or a number of our workmen, from any department will continue to be received by the management to consider adjustment of any question presented.

It is the settled determination of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries that the wages and working conditions of their employees shall compare favorably with the highest standards of propriety and justice. Misrepresentations have already and will hereafter be made; unfavorable criticisms may be indulged in by outsiders, especially by those who have little knowledge of the facts; our employees may be threatened and abused in the efforts to influence them to join the union against their own desire; but, whatever the circumstances may be, we should proceed with the conduct of our business in the usual way and should give evidence to our employees that we mean to be fair with them.

## Hunter Co. Sues Causey for \$144,813

Greensboro, N. C.—C. W. Causey of Greensboro has been made defendant in two suits instituted in Guilford County Superior Court by the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company to collect an aggregate of \$144,813.90, alleged due on several promissory notes and loans made to the defendant. Recovery of \$133,786.25, together with interest thereon from March 23, 1933, and appointment of a commissioner to sell 1,877 shares of stock in Pomona Mills, Inc., constitute the relief sought in one action.

The complaint alleges that the stock was pledged as collateral for several notes for money borrowed by the defendant to acquire cotton mill stock. The plaintiff, in the second suit, asks judgment for \$11,027.65, allegedly due for loans made to the defendant during the period from March 31, 1929, through March 31, 1932.



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## Processing Tax Revisions To Be Taken Up in July

Washington.—Consideration will be given in July to possible revision of the cotton processing tax, approaching the new cotton year beginning August 1st, it was stated by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

A new factor has entered this situation—the possibility of an increase

in all processing taxes if the President signs the Shipstead Bill, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include, in the factors entering parity prices, such elements as increased cost of labor in the post-war period, higher taxes, etc.

A study now is being made of the wheat tax, which is 30 cents a bushel, inasmuch as the wheat year begins July 1st. Wheat had advanced

sharply in price in recent weeks, but no decision has been reached on readjustment of the 30-cent tax. The Shipstead amendment, if signed, would add about 4 cents a bushel to the tax on wheat. What it would add to the tax on cotton has not been calculated yet.

Secretary Wallace said no plans have been made regarding the cotton tax or acreage reduction for 1934 and none will be made until after the carryover August 1st has been determined, together with the size of the 1934 crop.

The secretary said that a study still is being made by AAA experts of the question of whether there shall be a compensatory tax on rayon, silk and wool and mohair. This has been under consideration since early last fall.

## Cotton Spindles At 98.2% Capacity

Washington.—According to preliminary census figures, 31,029,950 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on May 31st, of which 25,891,366 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 26,450,750 for April and 24,609,908 for May, 1933.

The Cotton Code limits the hours of employment and of productive machinery. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those for earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used.

Computed on this basis, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during May at 98.2 per cent capacity. This percentage compared with 104.5 for April, 102.9 for March, 101.5 for February, 98.5 for January, 73.5 for December, and 112.4 for May, 1933. The average number of active spindles per spindle in place for the month was 235.

## Clearfield Underwear Plant To Be Moved

Eufaula, Ala.—Clearfield Underwear Corporation, of Clearfield, Pa., will begin immediately to move its plant to Eufaula. This decision was due to better working conditions in the South.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were less active last week, but continued to reflect the better conditions that developed during the preceding ten days. Prices were generally steady. A considerable amount of business offered at current prices for delivery in August and September was turned by sellers on account of the low figures.

Sales of print cloths were not very large, being confined to smaller lots for July and August shipment. Sales of narrow sheetings are not so active, but the mills are fairly well sold for the next few weeks. A fair business was done in carded broadcloths. Wide goods for manufacturing purposes held up well. Sales of cotton duck showed an increase.

Active covering of fine yarn fancies continued, and there also was wide interest in some of the carded fancies as buyers came in for large quantities of spring dress goods fabrics. The movement of combed and carded fancies exceeded by far during the week the sales of standard fine yarn constructions, and indications were that additional business would be booked next week. There was a tendency to go into a generally better quality range than had been the case for some years, and there was some conjecture as to the reason for this switch to the better fabrics.

Ginghams are selling better than a year ago. Work suit, work shirt, and play cloths are slow although deliveries on past orders continue steady. Percales have been sold in moderate quantities for late summer and early fall cutting. Spreads have been doing a little better. The demand for many domestics is of a filling-in character. Some few buyers are taking advantage of unusual low prices to provide for August sales. Wash fabrics are being moved out for quick use. Tire fabrics are going into consumption as rapidly as they are made and can be shipped to rubber concerns.

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s .....    | 43/4   |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s .....    | 45/8   |
| Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s .....  | 65/8   |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s .....      | 87/8   |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s .....      | 7 1/2  |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard .....         | 9 1/2  |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 50x60s ..... | 8 3/8  |
| Brown sheetings, standard .....       | 10     |
| Tickings, 8-ounce .....               | 18 1/2 |
| Denims .....                          | 15 1/2 |
| Dress gingham .....                   | 16 1/2 |
| Staple gingham .....                  | 9 1/4  |
| Standard prints .....                 | 7 1/4  |

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some improvement was noted in cotton yarns last week, brought about chiefly by more frequent sales of small and moderate size lots. Spinners also reported that shipping instructions on past orders had made some improvement. Figures released by the Institute showed that total sales of carded yarns for the second week in June were 25 per cent above the average total of the preceding three weeks.

The price situation has not shown enough improvement to lend much encouragement to spinners. Most of the increased business put through was handled at prices that were too low.

The Cotton-Textile Institute compiles weekly reports of all carded yarn sales, showing quantities, prices, terms, deliveries, etc., and, in addition, has on file the statements of the various sale yarn spinners as to their costs. Comparing the costs of some spinners with the prices at which they recently have offered to sell their yarn, the institute is said to have discovered some amazing discrepancies, where yarn mills have been offering shipments of carded counts at prices ranging from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 cents below their stated costs. It is said the Institute feels that the spinners, themselves, rather than their selling agents or the yarn merchants in the various markets, are responsible for the generally unsatisfactory prices now prevailing for sale yarns. Some spinners are described as being forced to move yarn at distress prices so as to continue as going concerns. This compels well financed spinners to stand aside while competitors pile up unquestioned losses.

Curtailement of production has increased, and quite a number of mills are reported to be operating much less than the maximum time allowed under code. The general opinion here is that business is shaping up so that fall trade should run to good volume. The opinion is frequently expressed that on account of delayed buying, the seasonal demand may develop a good deal sooner than is usually the case.

Quoted prices in this market were generally unchanged throughout the week.

| Southern Single Warps        |           | 28s                         | 33     |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 10s                          | 26 1/4    | 30s                         | 34 1/4 |
| 12s                          | 27        | 40s                         | 42     |
| 14s                          | 27 1/4    | 40s ex.                     | 44 1/4 |
| 16s                          | 28        | 50s                         | 48 1/4 |
| 20s                          | 29        | Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply  |        |
| 24s                          | 30        | 8s                          | 26 1/4 |
| 28s                          | 32        | 10s                         | 27     |
| 30s                          | 34        | 12s                         | 27 1/4 |
| 40s                          | 41        | 16s                         | 28 1/4 |
| Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps |           | 20s                         | 29 1/4 |
| 8s                           | 26        | Carpet Yarns                |        |
| 10s                          | 26 1/4    | Tinged carpet, 8s, 3        |        |
| 14s                          | 27        | and 4-ply                   | 23     |
| 16s                          | 28        | Colored stripes, 8s, 3      |        |
| 20s                          | 29        | and 4-ply                   | 25     |
| 24s                          | 31        | White carpets, 8s, 3        |        |
| 26s                          | 32        | and 4-ply                   | 26     |
| 28s                          | 33        | Part Waste Insulating Yarns |        |
| 30s                          | 34 1/4-35 | 8s, 1-ply                   | 21 1/4 |
| 30s ex.                      | 35 1/4-36 | 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply          | 21 1/4 |
| Southern Single Skeins       |           | 10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply         | 23     |
| 8s                           | 26        | 12s, 2-ply                  | 24     |
| 10s                          | 26 1/4    | 16s, 2-ply                  | 25     |
| 12s                          | 27        | 20s, 2-ply                  | 28     |
| 14s                          | 27 1/4    | 30s, 2-ply                  | 33     |
| 16s                          | 28        | 36s, 2-ply                  | 37     |
| 20s                          | 29        | Southern Frame Cones        |        |
| 26s                          | 32        | 8s                          | 25 1/4 |
| 30s                          | 34        | 10s                         | 26     |
| 36s                          | 39        | 12s                         | 26 1/4 |
| 40s                          | 41        | 14s                         | 27     |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins      |           | 16s                         | 27 1/4 |
| 8s                           | 26        | 18s                         | 28     |
| 10s                          | 26 1/4    | 20s                         | 28 1/4 |
| 12s                          | 27        | 22s                         | 29 1/4 |
| 14s                          | 27 1/4    | 24s                         | 30 1/4 |
| 16s                          | 28        | 26s                         | 31 1/4 |
| 20s                          | 29        | 28s                         | 32 1/4 |
| 24s                          | 31        | 30s                         | 33 1/4 |
| 26s                          | 33        |                             |        |

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitlin Machine Works, Whitlinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitlin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitlinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitlinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

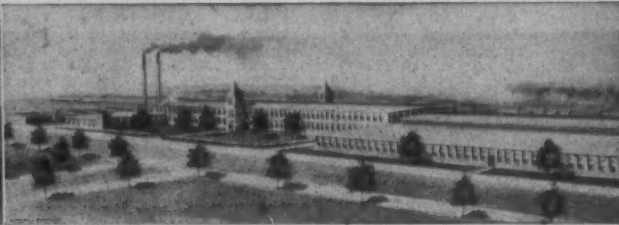
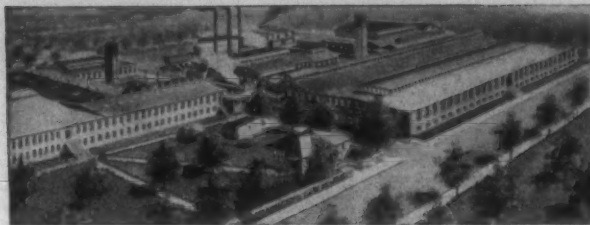
## Value of Cotton Exported Higher

Washington.—United States cotton exports for the 10 months of the cotton season, August to May, showed a small volume decline but a large value increase, according to an analysis of export figures by the textile division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports the past season aggregated 6,769,000 bales, valued at \$373,076,000, compared with 7,113,000 bales, valued at \$277,245,000 for the corresponding 10 months of the last season, representing a volume decline of 344,000 bales, or five per cent, but a value increase of \$95,831,000, or 35 per cent.

Exports of raw cotton during May amounted to 285,000 bales valued at \$17,298,000, compared with 387,000 bales, valued at \$23,947,000, exported in April, and 592,000 bales, valued at \$25,787,000 exported in May, 1933.

These figures, the analysis points out, represent a decline for May of 102,000 bales, or 26 per cent from the April total, which is greater than the average seasonal decline of 12 per cent for the past 10 seasons. May, 1933, exports showed a counter seasonal increase of 35 per cent instead of the normal decline.



## VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

### CLARKDALE, GA.

CLARK THREAD CO. OF GEORGIA.

This lovely little town is about two miles from Austell, which was formerly the postoffice, but now Clarkdale has its own postoffice and is really a town sufficient unto itself. Everything that heart can wish for in the way of comfort, convenience and ideal living conditions are enjoyed by the employees of Clark Thread Co.

The mill is absolutely clean; machinery modern; work runs perfectly; the people are not hurried nor do they look tired. They must undoubtedly be perfectly happy and satisfied. There is no reason why they shouldn't be. *Flower Garden at One of the Homes in Clarkdale, Ga.*

Beauty everywhere. Broad rolling green lawns and shrubbery about the mill and homes. Marble walks from street to every front door. Streets and sidewalks paved. No mud to wade through. Electric stoves in the homes. Library of a thousand books.

A Civic Club with 600 members keeps things lively. D. Mellichamp, in charge of testing department, is president of the club, and is truly on the job. A branch of this club is the Hospitalization Fund, which is one of the best things to be found in any industrial community. This is safe insurance against hospital bills. The minimum fund to be held in the treasury is \$100 and the maximum \$400. Members pay 10 cents per week till \$400 is in the treasury, and no more till it has been used down to \$100.

### NEW COMMUNITY BUILDING

A new Community Building 60 by 100 feet, has hardwood floors, is ceiled with oak ply-board which is as pretty as it is unusual. There's a kitchen annex, office and



cloak rooms, a nice stage, rest rooms, several hundred chairs and a Baby Grand piano. It is well lighted and heated, and Roy Keown, master mechanic, who had a lot to do with it, has a right to be proud of this building. But then, everyone is proud of it. A broad marble walk leads from street to entrance—Georgia marble, white, pink gray and mottled. Sorry I forgot my little samples that Mr. Keown gave me.



*Key Men—Officials, Overseers, Second Hands and Section Men, Clark Thread Company, Clarkdale, Ga.*



### THE FILTERING PLANT

This is one of eleven Class A filtering plants in the State. Garrett Davis, the young man in charge, certainly has an interesting position. Soda, alum and chloride are automatically dusted into the water from hoppers, and muddy water is purified and filtered till it is as clear as crystal when transferred to the big tank which furnishes the mill and village. There are incubators where bacteria is (or are) germinated, and tests are made daily. Those test tubes tell a big story, and one is made to wonder how any one lived who used to drink branch water!

### WE MISSED ONE GOOD FRIEND

Last year, the smiling face of Albert E. Escott met us in the office, but he has gone to Norfolk, Va., as secretary to Stoney Drake or to his company; but that genial Yankee, Mr. W. R. Belden, extended every possible courtesy, and so did the general overseer, Joseph J. Johnson, and all the others; but unfortunately, my Clarkdale notes are in Charlotte and I in Atlanta, and I can't give the names of the key men. But take a look at them.

### SUMMERVILLE, GA.

And what a delightful surprise to find our friend, Roscoe Roberts, at the superintendent's desk. Now that young man is a real hustler and he knows manufacturing. L. C. Turner, secretary and manager, and the overseers are all pleased with him, though some of the girls think he is "kinder high hat." Maybe they don't know he is already married. Anyway, he is not "high hat," but he is strictly business, and we are banking on his ability to bring new life to this mill that has been having a hard time to furnish employment to the operatives.

Was sorry to find our good friend, A. J. Ellenburg, overseer spinning, confined to his bed after a breakdown. Uncle Hamp and Aunt Becky call his home "ours" when in Summerville. Mrs. Ellenburg is a lovely lady and a charming hostess, and their two daughters are both "finished"—one a teacher and the younger, "Guy," has a splendid position as secretary to one of the town's leading business men.

C. E. Hankins is temporary overseer of spinning, and J. A. Pullen is overseer carding; Paul Pullen and W. E. Cohen, card grinders; O. O. Newsom, overseer cloth room; Oscar Fletcher, machinist.

This mill manufactures men's suits in white and cream duck and other wash goods, finishing them entirely, and ready to wear.

### ATLANTA, GA.

#### EXPOSITION COTTON MILLS—A FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.

It would be hard to find more friendly and genial gentlemen than the executive vice-president and general manager, J. A. Miller, and the secretary and treasurer, P. E. Glenn. The writer has known both for many years, and has known nothing but good of them.

F. H. Netherland, buyer, and R. P. Sweeny, superintendent, are both high type gentlemen, courteous and considerate at all times, no difference how busy they are.

The mill is equipped with modern machinery, has 60,000 spindles and more than 1,500 looms, though many of them are idle at this time. In fact, the mill has not run all the machinery full time in a number of years. The product is specialties, sheeting and twills.

The key men about all read *The Textile Bulletin*. The

overseers and others on our list are: R. W. Hurd, overseer spinning, a very progressive gentleman, with live-wire second hands and section men. T. J. McCown, checker, W. D. Roper, second hand, Curtis Jackson and E. N. Tark, section men, all are interested in reading. The card room was standing, also most of the weaving. But we found our friend, Cliff Barnes, overseer weaving. Mr. Chandler, overseer carding, was so afraid he would miss a copy of the paper that he had sent in his renewal by mail.

The grounds around the office and in front of the mill constitute one of the beauty spots of Atlanta.

### VILLA RICA, GA.

#### VILLA RICA MILLS, INC.

This mill has 5,000 spindles, and the product is hosiery and ply yarns. There are 140 operatives, and the girls are attractive in blue uniforms trimmed in white.

Villia Rica Hosiery Mills, nearby, belong to the Villa Rica Cotton Mills, and is a truly nice plant with 212 knitting machines, and gives employment to 236 operatives. Cotton and art silk half hose and misses' anklets are manufactured and finished to perfection, in many popular styles and colors.

W. H. Goff, general superintendent of both mills, has been here 19 years, and is one of the best liked and most popular citizens of Villa Rica.

Overseers of the cotton mill are: O. W. Tapley, carder; H. P. Thomas, spinner; B. O. Sauls, master mechanic, and W. H. Waldrop, timekeeper and supply clerk.

In the knitting mill, J. S. Skinner is superintendent, and W. R. Petty is in charge of finishing.

Mr. Goff, general superintendent, gave Uncle Hamp a box of "Summer Specials," white and blue half hose—that are extra nice, and maybe he'll be more particular now to pull up his pants so the knees won't bag!

### CEDARTOWN, GA.

#### CEDARTOWN EXPORT AND COMMISSION CO.

This mill is 36 years old but recognizes no competitor in the double-carded yarn market. Yarns from this mill have circled the globe and brought premium prices. The cotton is carefully selected and manufactured by experienced workers who strive to maintain the high reputation for perfect yarns.

The mill office is large and well furnished. The grounds about the office and mill are very pretty and well kept.

R. A. Gorgan, general manager, is a graduate of Ga. Tech. He built and operated for two years the first American cotton mill in China, at Shanghai. His first son, Gray, was born in China and now, at 18, is a freshman in Ga. Tech. Robert, Jr., two years younger, is a freshman in Auburn.

After coming back from China, Mr. Morgan was agent, McGinnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., and later became manager of the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga., where he stayed four years. He came to Cedartown as a textile engineer, and when Superintendent Brumby resigned to work for the Government, Mr. Morgan filled the vacancy.

J. C. Simmons is carder; F. W. Jackson, spinner; J. M. Jordan, winder; F. M. Stewart, twister; W. B. Gibbons, yard man, and R. H. Lemming, master mechanic.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE—Full set of Top Roll Covering machinery, cheap. C. W. Cothran, 154 Columbia Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

### BASEBALL PLAYERS

We are in touch with several high school baseball players who wish to get jobs and play baseball this summer. We will be pleased to furnish to mill teams the names and addresses of such boys.

TEXTILE BULLETIN,  
Charlotte, N. C.

### Cotton Mills May Shutdown a Week

Greenville, S. C.—Cotton mill officials of the Piedmont section are considering closing their plants entirely during the first week of July, instead of operating on a 25 per cent curtailment program each week.

Since the three-month summer curtailment went into effect, mills of this area have been operating three and a half days each week for the 30 hours.

Mill executives may shut their mills the full week of July 1st in order to give the operatives a whole week for celebration of July Fourth. Mills always close for the holiday.

### Cotton Consumption

Washington.—Cotton consumed in May was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 519,765 bales of lint and 63,878 bales of linters, compared with 512,703 and 67,822 in April this year, and 620,561 and 80,442 in May last year.

Cotton on hand, May 31st, was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,421,423 bales of lint and 270,110 bales of linters, compared with 1,584,746 and 302,450 on April 30th this year, and 1,392,209 and 322,034 on May 31st, last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 6,570,664 bales of lint and 36,375 of linters, compared with 7,101,941 and 37,788 on April 30th this year, and 7,323,146 and 55,274 on May 31st last year.

Imports for May total 15,052 bales, compared with 12,269 in April this year and 8,648 in May last year.

Exports during May totalled 284,764 bales of lint and 9,365 bales of linters, compared with 386,594 and 15,573 in April this year, and 591,647 and 10,288 in May last year.

Cotton spindles active during May numbered 25,891,366 compared with 26,450,750 in April this year and 24,609,908 in May last year.

Cotton consumed in cotton-growing States during May totalled 416,911 bales compared with 6,678 in April this year and 513,954 in May last year.

Cotton held May 31st in cotton-growing States was:

In consuming establishments, 1,098,945 bales, compared with 1,233,115 on April 30th this year, and 1,104,000 on May 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 6,240,663 bales compared with 6,755,829 on April 30th this year and 6,851,011 on May 30th last year.

Cotton spindles active during May in cotton producing States numbered 17,671,210 compared with 17,947,506 during April this year and 17,194,466 during May last year.

### PUBLIC SALE OF SILK MILLS

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER AND AUTHORITY in us, the undersigned Trustees vested, under and by virtue of a trust deed executed by the Fayetteville Silk Mills Company, dated the 1st day of October, 1930, which trust deed may be found entered of record in the Register's Office of Lincoln County, Tennessee, in Trust Deed Book 63, page 83, we, the undersigned, will sell

ON THE PREMISES, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE, 8TH CIVIL DISTRICT OF LINCOLN COUNTY, TENNESSEE, ON SATURDAY, the 28th DAY OF JULY, 1934, at about 1:30 P. M.,

to the highest bidder for cash, free from and in bar of the right of equity of redemption, the lot, building and real estate, machinery, shafting, equipment and furniture and all of the property covered under and by virtue of the provisions of said trust deed, and being the property known as the Fayetteville Silk Mills property, located in said town of Fayetteville, Tennessee, said sale being made for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness secured by said trust deed, and secured under and by virtue of the terms thereof, to which said trust deed reference is here had for further particulars.

Said property will be sold as a whole, and as one plant, and as directed by said trust deed.

This the 12th day of June, 1934.

J. A. MOORES,  
C. F. BAGLEY,  
H. E. DRYDEN,  
Trustees.

**Travel anywhere..any day**  
**on the SOUTHERN for 1½¢**  
**A fare for every purse...!** **PER MILE**

**1½¢**  
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**One Way Coach Tickets . . .**  
On Sale Daily

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**Round Trip Tickets . . . . .**  
... for each mile traveled . . . return limit 15 days  
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied

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PER MILE

**Round Trip Tickets . . . . .**  
... for each mile traveled . . . return limit 6 months  
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied

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PER MILE

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TO CHANGE  
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Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

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### "Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

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A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

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A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 50c.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# DIRECT-CONNECTED MOTOR DRIVEN COLOR KETTLES

The illustrated Direct-Connected Motor Driven Color Kettle is another outstanding example of Textile's offering in Custom Built Equipment to meet the individual requirements of your plant and fabric.

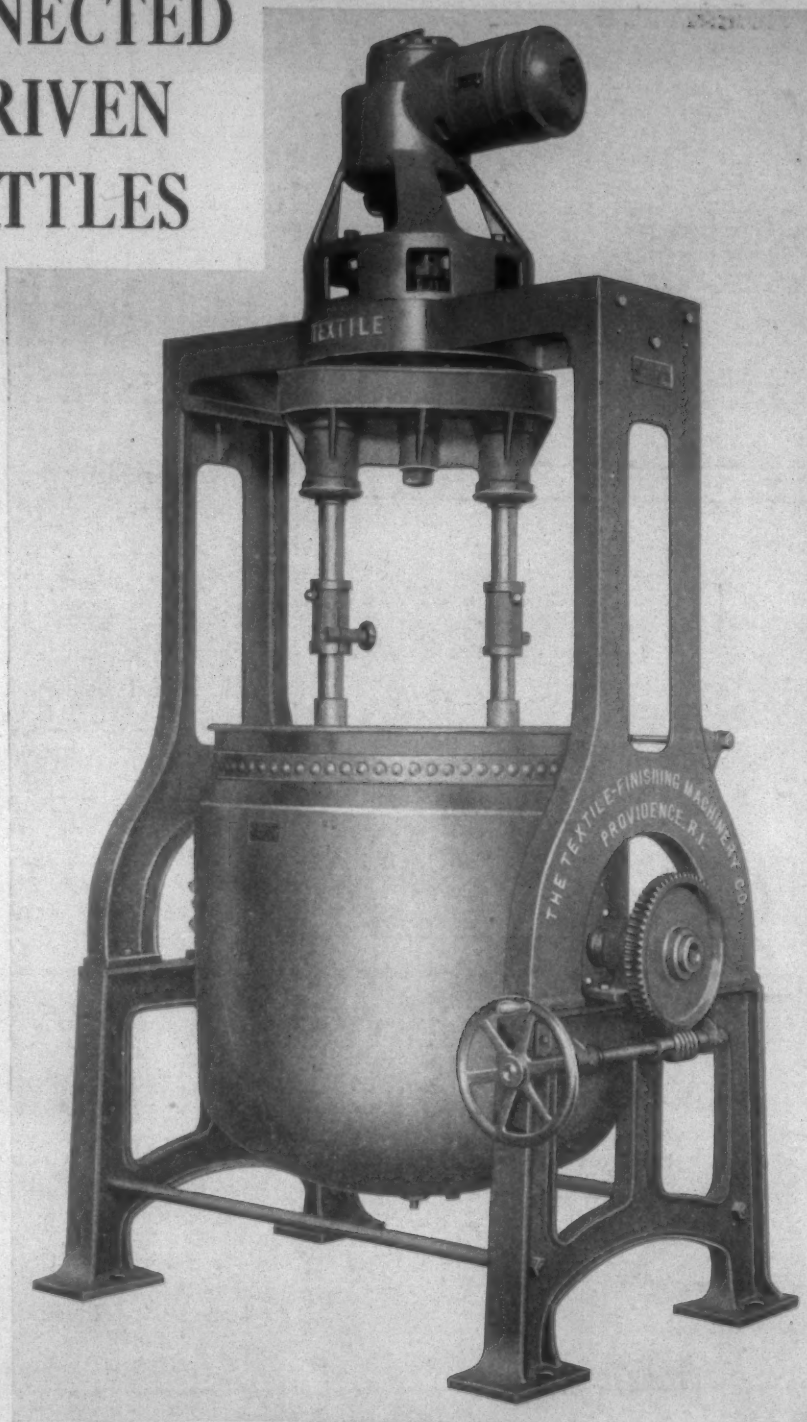
This Kettle, built for capacity up to 250 gallons, is of the Steam Jacketed type with facilities for tipping.

The paddles are of the latest double agitating type designed for ease of removal by use of special sleeves and lock screws.

The main driving unit consisting of a compact motor and gear reducer is of the latest design mounted on the top cross beam and is directly connected to paddle drive shaft.

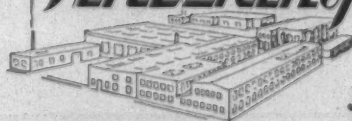
All driving parts are mounted in totally enclosed Ball Bearings.

Textile builds Color Kettles with capacities from 1 to 450 gallons for mixing color, starches, sizing, gums, etc. The larger types may be equipped with either single or double agitators.



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